

Thoughts on TRADE: 13

Intended to have been first publish'd in *Ireland*,

With an Account of the Present State of the
SILKEN MANUFACTURERS,

And the Calamitous Circumstances of a

Numerous POOR in that KINGDOM.

A Pamphlet proper to be read and consider'd by
such as are for farther Restraining Trade in
Ireland.

To pretend to rectify National Mistakes, is a
very great Task in a single Manufacturer; has
no other Assistance but Reason, Nature dictates,
and Experience in a long Life; but Success
Animates to Persevere.

By EDWARD LLOYD, Citizen and Silk-
Thrower of *London*, formerly of *Dublin*; an
Advocate for Trade; a Lover of his Country
and always a Voluntier in the Service of Both.

To which Thoughts are prefix'd,

An humble Application in Favour of the *British*
Distillery, with Words and Sentiments on several
Occasions; a Character of Prince *Eugene*;
and a Compliment on the Royal Wedding.

Which Thoughts and Applications, &c. were in
Manuscripts published in the Chocolate and Coffee-Houses
near St. *James's*, and well received by the Noble and
Honourable Company.

L O N D O N: Printed in the Year 1736.

1802

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The DEDICATION.

NECCESSITY introduces Thought, Thought often leads the Way to Interest; so that in time, Trade in *Ireland* may come to be open and free, as the Restraint is already attended with great Evils.

The causing great Numbers of People to quit *Ireland*, the greater Part coming to *England*, are a Burthen.

The obliging *Irish* Traders to have recourse to Clandestine Trading, must very much affect the *English* Commerce.

The inflaming Blood already seems to warm; therefore to take off the Restraint on Trade, may not only remove the Evils, but unite Affection in the People of two great Kingdoms, governed by one Prince, who by having different Interests, are come to be of as different Sentiments, as if the Subjects of two Kings not very good Friends.

The INTRODUCTION.

THE Woollen and Silken Manufacturers in *England* complaining to Parliament of a Decay in Trade, and imputing the same to Running
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THE INTRODUCTION.

of Wool out of *England*; Wool, Woollen and Silken Goods out of *Ireland*; praying a farther Restraint, and a Bill brought in.

The Author (then in *London*) acquainted several Members of Parliament, it was his Thoughts, which he would deliver in Writing, the Allegations in the Petition could not be true; the Tender was received by Smiles, Frowns and Threats, as if it had been determined the Bill must pass; but no sooner were the Thoughts read, but the Scene chang'd; it then being the general Opinion the Bill would not pass.

Since the Author's coming into *Ireland*, he has improved his Thoughts, so as he doubts not but in a 2d Part to make it appear, the first Restraint on Industry in *Ireland*, very much contributed to hurt the *English* Trade, and increasing the Restraint, was a principal Cause, if not the very Cause, of the great Decay in the *English* Commerce; proposing to point out many particular Things tending to enable the Traders in *Ireland* to out-do, in most Branches of Trade, not only the *English*, but the People of most Nations inhabiting this Part of the Globe; so that Interest may come to be the Motive to encourage Trade in *Ireland*, and may be, to unite *Ireland* to *England*; as *Ireland* is large, and the Number of People but few, and that very great Things in Trade are to be done in this Kingdom.





Thoughts on TRADE.

(Presented in Manuscript to several Members of Parliament, in 1735, on the Woollen and Silken Manufacturers Petitions to Parliament.)

THE Difference between the two Islands and Kingdoms, *England* and *Ireland*, as to Circumference, is but small ; but as to Number of People, the Disproportion is very great ; in *England* Eight Million ; in *Ireland* 1200,000.

Admitting 300,000 or more of the *Irish* to be Manufacturers and Artificers, after the manufactured Goods consumed in *Ireland*, can there remain such large Quantities to export, as to cause a Decay in the Woollen, Silken, and almost every other Branch of the *British* Trade, at this Time very low, as is most other Interests in *England*, tho'
no

no Complaint to Parliament? No, something else affects the *English* Trade.

The Woollen and Silken Manufactures in *France* are come to be so very considerable, and are brought to such Perfection, as after Cloathing Eighteen Million of their own People, they have Goods enough to under-sell the *English* Abroad, and clandestinely Import into *England* wrought Silks, and sell them Cheaper than We can do: Is it then to be believed, that such numerous Manufactures, are supported by Wool Run from *England* and *Ireland*? It being a Question, whether all the Wool raised in both Kingdoms, be sufficient to supply the Woollen Manufactures in *France*?

This being the Case, what can be done to mend and recover Trade? Industrious Attempts and good Oeconomy: Begin by Working in *Ireland*, and Trading with the Goods raised and manufactured in that Kingdom; to such Markets the *English* are under-sold; for in *Ireland*, Proofs are given what is to be done in Trade.

In raising and manufacturing Flax, and Trading freely with the same; the People in *Ireland* are come to out-do Foreigners in several sorts of Linnen, as they soon would do in Woollen, if allowed and encouraged
to

to exert in every Branch of Trade ; when it is plain, the *French* and other Rivals to the *English* in Trade, never could have improved their Manufactures to have hurt the Commerce of *England*, had not Trade in *Ireland* been restrained, which might have been, and may be put on a Footing to serve the Trading Interest of both Kingdoms.

In a few Days after the Bill at first intended farther to restrain Trade in *Ireland* came to be read, it was ordered to be mended ; and the Amendments were such, as from a Bill to restrain it, became a Bill to encourage Trade in *Ireland* ; soon after which, it passed in the Negative.

Such a Turn and Alteration, must proceed from a Doubt the House were under, Whether the restraining Industry in *Ireland*, was not the Original Cause of the Decay in the *English* Trade ? Which the Author hopes to make appear, was when the Restraint on Trade in *Ireland* may soon be taken off.

Therefore every thing tending to give the *Irish* the Advantage of the *English* in Trade, as the same things may give the *English* the Advantage of their Rivals, will in the second Part be treated of in a particular manner ; because no sooner are the *English* made sensible it is their Interest to encourage Trade
in

in *Ireland*, but they will do it in the most extensive manner.

For before the two last Wars, the *English* certainly had very much the Advantage of the *French* in Trade ; and the Author being pretty well satisfied how we came to lose that Advantage, and of the Methods made use of by the *French* to increase their Trade, he cannot doubt but he shall give full Satisfaction, that we may recover our Commerce by the Assistance of *Ireland*, and not possible to do it, without making use of that Kingdom.

Therefore if no Opposition had been given to passing the Bill, what was alledged by the Petitioner to be the Causes of the Decay in their several Trades might have been credited, and the Bill passed, as worded in the first Draught.

When room had been given to every Trade in *England* to have complained to Parliament of a Decay, and to have imputed the same to the Conduct of the People in *Ireland*, and all Petitioners with equal Justice might expect the same Relief as the Woollen and Silken Manufacturers ; what might have been the Consequence of such a Law ?

As

As the *French* in and since the 2 last Wars, increased and extended their Trade, could the Acquisition be obtained any other Way than by Industry, in making or finding out Ways how to come at Goods, supporting foreign Trade Cheaper than the *English* have done for some Time past.

For as the Secrets in Trade, are come to be known to the People of most Nations, the Markets are governed by Choice, Goodness, and Price of the Goods tendered to Sale; therefore the greatest Variety, the Best and Cheapest carries the Trade: It then the Commodities supporting foreign Trade, are to be Raised, Worked and Manufactured in *Ireland* so Cheap, as to enable the *English* to out-do their Rivals in Trade; Trade in *Ireland* must be Encouraged.

The *French* in two long-experienced and dangerous Wars, increased and extended their Trade; should we enter into a War, why may not we recover and increase our Trade? As by good Oeconomy great Things have been done, they ever will be.

The present State of the Silken Trade
in IRELAND.

Eight Silk - Throwers may work fine and coarse Silk Weekly, 300 Weight, besides Italian - thrown Silk made use of: Ribbons and Silks made in *Ireland*, are good, as are their Shaggs, Velvets, and Garden-Sattins, and Brocades of Silk, Gold and Silver, equal those made in *England*; but the Expence attending the several Operations Silk pass through, before compleatly Manufactured, being much the same in *Ireland*, as in *England*; Irish-made Silks are not to be exported to Profit.

The Calamitous Circumstances of the Poor.

In the midst of Plenty, People are lost for want of Food; to describe the Miseries of very many Thousands, is as difficult, as it must be disagreeable and shocking to Human Nature; and to represent their sad Circumstances to such as seems to put a greater Value on a Sheep, than their Fellow Creature, can have little Effect; for at the time in *England* they are clearing their Prisons, and indulging the Unfortunate for large Sums; in *Ireland* they are filling their Goals, and are racking and tearing the People to pieces
for

for Trifles: May not these Things come properly before a *British Parliament*, to prevent the farther Depopulating *Ireland*, and the Increasing the great Number of *Irish* already in *England*?

The Dwellings of these most miserable Poor are in Hutts, Cells and Caves; no Household Furniture, and often not Straw or Ferne to repose on; their Food is Roots, no Bread, Milk, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flesh, Fish or Fowl, or even Salt, and their Drink Water: Can there be room farther to restrain the Industry of such Deplorables?

To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgeses in Parliament Assembled, an humble Application in Favour of the British Distillery.

Rt. Hon. and Hon. Gentlemen,

Did the *Italians*, *Spaniards*, *Germans*, *French* and *Dutch*, the first Encouragers of the Art of Distillation, believe the Wickedness of the Age was the Effects of the Consumption of Spirituous Liquors, certainly the Consumption some where would have been surpress'd: Therefore as We, as well

as Foreigners, find our Account in the Distillery consuming large Quantities of Corn, Sugar, and other Goods, of but small Value at Home or Abroad; to root up and destroy a Branch in Trade, and ruin and distress many Thousands of Families depending on the Distillery, nothing but the utmost Extremity ought to be the Motive; as the present Wickedness of the People may be imputed to the want of Discipline in Religion, or to the Neglect or Defects in the Laws, and to the Evils and Abuses in Trade.

Let us then endeavour to restore Discipline in Religion, discourage Immorality, put an End to Clandestine Trading, and to the Frauds and Deceits in Trade, in making and manufacturing such Goods foreign Trade depends on for Support; for to recover and establish Credit Abroad, is the Way to increase and extend Commerce; when every Trade and Interest at Home will mend, and the Evils complained of cease, unless among the Idle and the Vicious, who before Spirituous Liquors were thought of, were prone to all manner of Evil, Frauds, Thefts, Rapes, Murders, and will continue to be wicked, until Time and Human Nature expire.

A few

A few Words more in Favour of the Distillery.

Things may be represented to induce the bringing in a Bill, to print the first Draught may be improper ; but in the Proceedings and Debates, Doubts rise whether the Bill may not affect the Revenue, as well as several Branches in Trade ; the Bill may be published, before passed into a Law, as no room may be given for Reflection, especially from such Foreigners consuming at home, Malt Spirits retailed and made into Geneva, and other Strong Waters, without hurt to the Drinkers.

For it is known, the *Dutch* are strong, stout and hardy People, and religious and great Lovers and Tiplers of Spirituous Liquors, even Geneva ; imputed to be the Bane and Destruction of the *English*.

Some Words on much Talk of Building a Bridge some where near Westminster.

To erect a New Bridge, may be an Improvement to the City of *London*, if the same can be done without Hurt to the Navigation, or endangering Innundations, and the Toll will answer to refund the Money the Bridge cost building, and keep the same in Repair ; which may be doubted, as the
Rents,

Rents, Tolls and Incomes do but just keep in Repairs *London* Bridge.

Such as may think a New Bridge will hurt the Inhabitants of the City and Liberties of *London*, are mistaken ; for as long as the Old Bridge remains, the Navigation will be the same.

The Custom-House, Merchants Store-Houses and Ware-Houses, Trading Companies Houses and Halls ; the Excise, Post, and Insurancess, and numerous more Offices ; the Royal Exchange ; Corn, Coals and Live Cattle Markets ; Doctor's Commons, the Temple, and all the Inns of Court, will continue where they now are : Therefore the more the out Parts of *London*, *Westminster* and *Southwark* are increased, the greater must be the Resort to the City of *London*, and the greater the Trade, as long as we support foreign Commerce, to have the Advantage in Trading.

On the Demise of the Great Prince Eugene.

EUGENE no more ! was the last surviving Captain of Three as Great Generals as ever any Age produc'd ; JOHN Duke of MARLBROUGH, JAMES Duke of BERWICK, *Englishmen*, Prince EUGENE, an *Italian* ; the first a *Protestant*, and the two last *Roman Catholics*.
On

*On the Marriage of his Royal Highness the
Prince of WALES, to the Princess of
SAXA-GOTHA.*

May the Sacred Knot prove so propitious, as to be attended with as great Honour, and as much Prosperity and Felicity as ever was or can be proposed in Conjugal Love.

May the Affections of the Royal Pair increase with the Moments, Minutes, Hours, Days, Weeks, Months and Years, until Time dissolve the happy Union *Below*, in order to render the same compleat and dureable *Above*.

N. B. The Woollen Trade must answer the Expectation of the *French*, or they would not prefer the same to others of Cloathing, so as to prohibit the Wear of Stained Linnens and Cottons, as well as the importing Callicoes.

These Prohibitions we ought to take as Rebukes for our Indolence in neglecting our Trade, especially such Branches as gave us the Advantages in dealing with Foreigners ; for during the Time we had the Advantage in Trade, we were rich in Specie, and Cash was Plenty, either in foreign, or our own Coin, tho' our own Money was more in Value

Value than Gold and Silver sold for ; but when we came to lose the Advantage in Dealing, we were drained of our Cash to supply that Loss, which at length obliged us to have Recourse to Paper Credit, which also must sink in Proportion to the Loss in Trade, if the Decay in our Trade continue.

So that we have now two Evils, to rectify the Advantage in Trade, is no other Ways to be obtained but by exerting Industry, as we have a large Quantity of Gold and Silver uncoined, or in foreign Specie ; in *England, Ireland, &c.* the Coins may be regulated, and the sooner we go about the Work, the better ; for to delay the same, may oblige us to be an Age doing, what may at this time be done in a few Years. Of which expect more in the Second Part, on the Author's return from *Ireland* ; with Sentiments on Lowering the Coin.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

B*usiness of any Kind in Dublin, or any where not much out of the Road to London-Derry, in the North of Ireland, will be Negotiated on the Employer's own Terms.*

Lloyd proposes to set out the 1st of July next, and to return to London the beginning of October, or sooner, if need be.